ROST E VERTICAL YAUNOW GLASSIF ERCY WOR

NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXIII No. 13

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AGADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.-Tue Deser-NRW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.-OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DENAM.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street THEATRE PRANCAIS, Fourteenth street .- ELIEADS BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway .- PERP O'DAT.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery,-IDIOT OF THE MOUN PIRR'S OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., corner Eighth av.

BANVARD'S GPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broad-PIPTH AVENUE THEATRE, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth atreet, -GYMNASTICS, THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.-Handon Count-

RELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway. -Songs SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway. - Ethio

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.-Coxic

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway. -BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Pifteenth street. -Tun

PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.-Ambirion.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn,-Ermorias

NATIONAL HALL, Darlem -- GRAND HUNGROUS CON-NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. -

New York, Monday, January 13, 1868.

THE NEWS.

FUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yester. Baron Budberg, Russian Minister in Paris, is promoted to fill an important post in St. Petersburg. The Promier of Italy addressed Parliament on the internal condition of the kingdom, but made no reference to the

Coman question or foreign relations. MISCELLANEOUS.

Our special despatches from Havana report that an at ternet at insurrection on the part of the newcoss was apprehooded. The taxgatherers were meeting resistance at farmers were abundoning the cultivation of their fields. and the educational establi hments were being closed, in consequence of the heavy taxes. Santa Anna is re ported to be clandestinely forwarding recruits to Yuca-

Alexander H. Stephens speaks despondingly of affairs in the South. From his own observation, he has seen nothing like a spirit of mutual sympathy or interes between the two races.

The President is carnestly considering the action be should take in case Stanton is reinstated in the war office by the Senate It is intimated that he may shape his own course entirely by that of General Grant. In case the latter refuses to turn the o lice over to stanton he will await developments, but in case the latter should give it up he may determine remove him instead of suspending him as formerly. thus bringing the case again before the Senate.

Some radicals in Congress, it is said, oppose the purchase of Samana on the ground that St. Domingo years ago insulted the American flag. Senor Pojol, the Dominican Commissioner at Washington, donies this statement. .

It was reported in Atlanta, Georgia, yesterday that President Johnson had ordered General Meade to suspend his order removing Governor Jenkins. The republicans of Indianapolis and Marion county Indiana, favor the payment of the bonds in legal ten-

der, where gold is not expressly supulated. The constabulary of Maine seized \$5,232 worth of liquor during the past year, and cost the State \$17,000. General John A. McClereand, who commanded the Thirteenth corps at Vicksbu g, is out in a sharp letter, saying that General Grant never did his corps just ce in his reports, through malevolence to its commander, and the proofs are on file in the War Department. General Grant, he says, would stand very differently in the public estimation K his real character were known.

A correct list of the dead on the cholera ship Leibnit which arrived here on Saturday, is given cisewhere in our columns this morning. The disease raged for four weeks without interruption. No surgeon was on board and the officers had to attend the sick. On the anpronch of the cold weather, ten days ago, the disease

Rev. Charles B. Smyth, who delivered a popular course of lectures last winter on the "Black Crook" and other sins of the flesh, addressed a large congregation at Bunyan Hall last evening on the "New York Press, Preachers, Demous and Dollars and the Dickens." Rev. H. W. Beecher preached in the morning at Plymouth church Brookien, on "The Virtues and Vices of Youth and Old Age," and in the evening the reading deak was occupied Dr. Muhlenberg, who discoursed on "The Midnight Mission for Fallen Women." At the Church of the Restoration, Brooklyn, Rev. Henry Blanchard delivered a lecture to dry goods clergs on "Co-operation and Emi-

The HERALD special Street Commissioner has made a tour of the city and reports innumerable obstructions of the sidewalk, which are in violation of the city ordinances, and to which the attention of the municipal

Judge W. B. Wright, of the Court of Appeals, at Atbany, died suddenly last night. He was on the beach

A man at Detroit skated sixty consecutive hours, flushing on Saturday, for \$500. Towards the last blankets had to be held up about him to keep the wind from blowing him ever.

Reconstruction Outside the Constitution Romanizing the Nation.

Reconstruction moves onward unswervingly in its revolutionary career. The House of Representatives will have before it to-day, from its "Reconstruction Committee," the bill to establish an imperium within the limits of the United States. It seems that the system of five military districts is not, in its operation, sufficiently destructive to suit the radical purpose. It does not stamp out the States. It does not crush beyond all semblance of recognition the old social and political forms with which we were familiar in the ten Southern communities. That system does not satisfactorily put the white man's head under the nigger's heel. State lines are left-State courts, State governors and State spirit. If the law presses too hard-if the radical will is too despotically put in force by some tyrant schooled in the small dominion of his regiment-there is a remedy for the people; the national Executive reduces the suddenly exalted captain general to his little level, and puts in his place some man less ready to pander to the mad extravagance of political passion. And this, in the radical view, is all wrong. Radicalism holds that it blundered when it recognized the States even as geographical quantities and defined its districts by State lines. It argues that it has no power unless it has all power; admits that its purpose is so little consonant with our national spirit that it cannot be executed so long as there is authority left anywhere to dispute it. Hence it now proposes to merge its five military districts into one grander district exactly analogous to the Roman imperium. Under the Roman republic all the great dependencies-as Gaul, Spain, Germany, Syria, Greece and Atricawere held by absolute military power, subject only to a commander and the Senate. No courts existed save by the will of the commander. There were no local governments except on sufference and as managed by his creatures to plunder the country more completely. And this is a model of the form of government that the Congress of the United States now proposes to set up in a territory comprising ten States of this Union-ten States of a nation whose primary political principle is the sovereignty of the people. In setting up this imperium within our borders Congress abolishes the States in all their political and legal forms, sweeps away the governmental system and the courts, all the muchinery that gives stability to order and security to property, and puts in the place of everything one military commander-General Grant. It declares the constitution of the United States null and void by saying that in ten States of the Union the President no longer has executive authority, and that he will be guilty of a misdemeanor it he exercises in those States the duties the constitution imposes upon him. And in all this there is no principle-no great point of national safety to secure-nothing whatever but the nigger and a party result. In view of order and law and an old established system the nigger cannot rise. But return to chaos throw down all the present relations of things, reduce society to the primitive barbarous level, so that the nigger and the white man may start even, then give the nigger an army for his ally, and perhaps he may come out ahead. This is the idea that underlies the new bill.

But what else is Congress doing in order to do this? We may regard this Congressional action in two main points as to the power and as to the propriety-considering whether that body has the authority to make such sweeping changes, and whether the harm and danger the changes involve do not infinitely overbalance any other possible result. Constitutions are made for one sole purposethat of limiting the action of Legislatures. In nominally fre States, ostensibly without written constitutions, the lawmaking power is supreme. Hence the declaration of Hallam :-"The absolute power of the Legislature in strictness is as arbitrary in England as in Persia." This is felt to be the case in England, though there is there a constitutional limit of usage, and though certain points are fixed by such instruments as the Magna Charta the Bitl of Rights, the Act of Settlement and the several Reform bills. But these, though essentially constitutional limits, are not so far above ordinary law in their unchangeable character that they can be relied upon as securities against legislative violence. And this was also the case in Rome. All the political establishments that grew up in the constitution of Sorvius Tullius and the laws of the Twelve Tables were subject to legislative abrogation It was apparent to the founders of our government that the first great source of danger to free States was party fury making itself felt through legislative majoraties, and that unless they could establish some fixed point for society beyond that danger they would labor in vain. They saw that unless they could limit the power of the lawmaking body our government would be no more stable than had been the counders ones of which history preserves the record. Hence they laid down the charter of popular rights to control, not the tyranny of an unscrupulous king, but the tyranny of the majority. For this sole purpos did the people of the United States make a written constitution to draw the lines within which the lawmaking power might act; to define the poin's beyond which is should not go; to guard with a sanction higher than that of ordinary law the rights of a minority that might at any time but for this protection be subject to the fary and caprice of a majority. And this charter of national life was made especially to carry the nation through such storms of internal dissension as we are in now. It was not made for peace, for times of quiet and prosperity and national easy-any law, any system is good enough for such periods; it was made to carry the nation through time of struggle and danger. And to assert that in such times the constitution must be laid aside, that it furnishes no sufficient guide for public action, is to assert that it was ridiculous to make it. This is to assure the nation that Hamilton, Jay, Madison, all the great men of the constitution, were drivellers and dolts; and this is the present position of the leaders of the majority in Congress. Stevens has plainly declared that all the Resonstruction acts are made outside the constitution. This is saying that rightfully they have no force. Congress, acting outside the law that gives it its

authority, is no longer Congress. Its utter-

ances are not law, and it is a duty to the nation

to resist It. Where must the resistance

begin. Congress by this law puts itself and

its creatures in direct conflict with the consti-

that constitution. The same duty that required the Executive to defend the constitution as against Southern rebels requires him to assert its supremacy when menaced from other quarters. It did not require the intervention of the Supreme Court to tell what must be done when Fort Sumter was fired on. This law proposes to put General Grant in command of the new district, deriving his authority directly from Congress. General Grant is an officer of the United States army, of which the President is the Commander-in-Chief. General Grant can take no orders from any source save the Exccutive, and he will be recreant to his duty if he does not so declare. The President must go on in the exercise of his rightful Executive powers in the United States. North or South; and if Congress, establishing its new reconstruction machine, forces a conflict, that conflict will be of radical making, and the President will have behind him those majorities of the Northern people that so lately made themselves heard against radical extremity in California, Connecticut, Ohio, Pennsylvania and our own great Empire State.

As to the natural and inevitable danger

to freedom that lies in the setting up of great military power in any district within our borders, the history of Rome is eloquent in its example. Such districts were the gradations by which Rome stepped from the republic to the empire. In them were nurtured and kept in train the armies that, beginning to fight for Rome, grew into the military subordination that at length made them content to fight for their general, whatever the quarrel. In those vast spheres of command generals acquiring ambition with power became too great for the safety of the State. Thus it was that Rome's conquests proved Rome's ruin, and the State that could defy the power of the world besides fell a victim to her successes. Cosar grew in Gaul to such a height that Rome could hold him only as an emperor. Let the people of the North reflect on the unquestionable fact that the danger in this matter is to their own liberties, not to those of the Southern people; for the South is so beaten down now that it is out of fortune's power: there is hardly a depth of political degradation that its people have not sounded under radical military rule, and they seem to feel that any change may possibly be for the better. The danger is to those who are still free. The danger is that as we grow daily in anarchy, as we grow from bad to worse under the misgovernment of a Congress that forgets its plain duty to the nation in the pursuit of partisan schemes, the people by and by may grow to envy even those who live under the tranquillity of a despotism, and may look on with satisfaction when the commander of an army posted to keep down the Southern people (perhaps recruited to a great extent in the Southern States) shall suddenly march to Washington, seize the Capitol and disperse that chattering, jabbering, corrupt and con temptible rabble, the Congress of the United

The Gift Enterprise Swindle.

There is at last a fair prospect that the gift swindling enterprise will be effectually suppressed. A good beginning in this direction has been made by Postmaster Kelly, who has laid an embargo upon a large amount of letters addressed to several of these enterprising concerns from their dupes throughout the country. The action of the Postmaster is based on the ground that these "gift enterprise establishments" are carried on under fictitious names or firms. The parties having been refused the letters so addressed appealed to Washington for relief. The Post Office Department referred the matter to District Attorney Courtney, instructing the Postmaster to act conformably with that officer's advice in the matter. The result is that the letters daily accumulating are detained awaiting the action of counsel, to the intens: disgust of the enterprising gentlemen who traffic with such success on the credality of their dupes. There is probably no greater swindle practised in our midst than that perpetrated through these gift concerns, which are carried on, as a general rule, under fictitious names and titles. The most successful plan is the "circular dodge." Circulars are sent through the Post Office according to the address s to be found in every city, town and village directory, setting forth in tempting phrases the rich prizes that for a small sum. rom a dollar upwards, the party addressed has a chance to draw from a lottery where there are no blanks. It is incredible the amount of money these unscrupulous speculators obtain in this way by the sale of worthless tickets. At the time specified a pretended drawing is announced, immediately after which fresh circulars are again addressed to the dupes of the first fraud informing them that they have drawn a prize running up in amount from ten dollars to ten thousand dollars. but that they must remit to the concern five per cent in cash of the value of the prize. This bait takes immensely, and plethoric mailbags attest the success of the double swindle. The prize eventually turns out to be a share or a number of shares in some bogus petroleum company or lumber speculation, or some other unknown or worthless affair of the kind. The Mayor of the city has been repeatedly applied to to suppress this evil, but hitherto without effect; and it now rests with District Attorney Courtney, acting on the decided steps taken by Postmaster Kelly, to bring the matter before the United States District Court, where, as it now stands, it properly belongs, and if the "gift enterprise" violates the provisions of any statute, the penalties therefor will be rigidly enforced, so that this swindling business may be now and forever suppressed.

Congress and the Supreme Court.

Upon several incidental cases, it appears, there is a prospect that the question of the constitutionality of the Reconstruction laws of Congress will shortly be brought before the Supreme Court. There is, it next appears, an apprehension prevailing among the radicals (looking back to the Milliken case, five to four, and Judge Wayne, one of the four, since deceased) that the court, if called upon to decide upon said Reconstruction acts, will decide against them; and to avoid this danger it is said that we may look for the taking up of a bill in the House of Representatives to-day providing that the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the Supreme Court, instead of a majority, shall be necessary to establish the unconstitutionality of an act of Congress. The movement here suggested is of the highest pushed through; for without some such measure as this to shield the new imperial reconstruction bill to be introduced to-day it might be completely squelched within a month.

Progress and Prospects of the Abyssinian Expedition.

According to the latest advices from Colonel Mereweather, of the British Abyssinian expedition, bands of natives supposed to be hostile were prowling around the English camp at Senafe, and in consequence of this intelligence, which was transmitted by special telegram from our correspondent at Alexandria, in Ezypt, and published in Saturday's HERALD, orders had been issued for all the European troops temporarily stationed at Annesley Bay and at the different points along the line of march from there to the interior to advance to the front and join the headquarters division at Senafe. To this news we appended an account, by the Senafe correspondent of the London Times, of the English camping ground at that point, and also an account of the King of Abyssinia's army, together with the latest information respecting the prisoners held by King Theodorus. Ac counts up to October 11 had been received from Mr. Faad. The King bad carried off with him from Debra Tabor all Europeans, some in chains and others free. Among the latter was Mr. Faad, who writes that the women and children were all well, and that the prisoners had of late been better treated by the King.

This improved treatment of the prisoners accords with the descriptions by Abyssinian travellers of the originally amiable personal character of the King, notwithstanding his fanatical pride and ambition. Charity to the poor and hospitality to the stranger are said to be conspicuous redeeming traits of the Abyssinians. It would not be surprising if at least one of these virtues-hospitality to strangers-should be checked rather than en couraged by the war waged by the English upon Theodorus, the descendant of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, the rejected suitor of their own Queen (Victoria), the head of the English Church. And yet not one of the least influential motives which determined the English to engage in what may yet prove, as we have already intimated, as long and tedious and costly as our own Indian wars, was avowed to be a religious motive-that is to say, the British government had to exhibit to Queen Victoria's subjects the religious side of the Abyssinian question before war was decided upon. The prayers of all pious people in England are now enlisted in behalf of the war, not only because they hope it will effect the release of the missionaries among the prisoners of King Theodorus, but that it will result in either killing or converting him and all his subjects, whether ignorant Jews, lax Moslems or more or less devoted adherents of the corrupted Christianity which, in a purer form, was first introduced into Abyssinia in the fourth century, in the days of Constan.

It is probable that Constantine's missionaries brought the sword as well as the Gospel into Abyssinia, as the missionaries of Mahomet at a later period brought the sword and the Koran. But the missionary army which Queen Victoria has sent against her unsuccessful Abyssinian suitor and his people is armed like that which was sent to force the Chinese to swallow opium and Christian dogmas at one gulp, and like that which in India blew the Sepoys into kingdom come because their own religious scruples forbade them to use greased cartridges. This missionary army is armed not only with the sword-which. by-the-by, might be equalled by the blades manufactured at Gondar or Kiaratza-but also with the Bible and with all the most improved and most warfare.

If the British can only penetrate far enough amid the fastnesses of Abyssuia they may learn something of "bushwhacking" as it can be practised in that Switzerland of Africa. Their disciplined twelve thousand may drive the undisciplined sixty thousand who are said to compose the Abyssinian army, together with the whole people, numbering four or five millions, to the remotest wilds of the fabled Mountains of the Moon. Their Bibles and bullets and cannon balls may be brought into full play, creating more consternation than all the thunderbolts of Jove when he descended from Olympus, and, accompanied by the gods, made a twelve days' missionary expedition to the Ethiopians. It is a pity that Homer devoted only three or four lines in the first book of the Iliad to this heavenly Abyssinian expedition, the original prototype of the one in which the British government is now engaged. A fuller and more minute description of it might have enabled the engineers of the English army to prepare the way to a more speedy opening of a market in Abyssinia for ladies' thimbles, Worcestershire sauce, pistols, prayer books, pocket handkerchiefs with the Ten Commandments printed on them, and all other British manufactures. Meanwhile, King Theodorus will probably have to abandon his matrimonial claims upon Queen Victoria, the head of the English Church, as well as his ambitious projects against Mecca and Jerusalem; and the philanthropists of Exeter Hall may do what they can to abolish negro slavery in Abyssinia. If the British missionary army does not find it necessary to "slamp out" and annihilate the Abyssinians entirely, it may be hoped that one of these days Ethiopia will stretch forth her hands to God.

General Meade's Doings in Georgia. The white man's party of Georgia, in securing the removal of General Pope and the substitution of General Meade as commander of the Third Military District, seem to have suffered the misfortune of the frogs in the fable, who, in answer to their prayer for the removal of King Log, got in exchange King Stork, who without ceremony proceeded to gobble them up. Governor Jenkins was threatened by Pope from time to time, but Meade makes short work of the intractable civilian by turning him out and putting the Adjutant General of Pope in his place. A telegram from Atlanta, however, states that a report was current there yesterday that the President had interposed, and directed General Meade to suspend his order removing the Governor. Pope hesitated to enforce the ordinance of the Georgia Convention for the relief of debtors in staying the collection of debts; but Meade promptly puts it into execution. Again, Pope only threatened to make the State Treasury tution and the President as the Executive of importance, and we are prepared to see it furnish the funds for the payment of the mem-

bers of the Reconstruction Convention, while Meade orders the money to be produced. From Pope to Meade, therefore, the Georgians of the white man's party are out of the frying pan into the fire. The President was evidently mistaken in his man in the appointment of Meade, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army is now called upon to set this matter right and give General Meade employment elsewhere, whatever may be the designs of the radicals in Congress.

The St. Thomas Cession in the Danish

Rigsdag. In common with the whole American people we entertained the opinion that the cession of the islands of St. Thomas and St. John, in the Danish West Indies, as arranged for in the sale, bargain and treaty concluded between the Executive in Washington and the Cabinet in Copenhagen, would be perfected on the 1st of January by the transfer of the territory to a representative of the United States duly accredited to hand over many millions of gold and take possession. We were aware that King Christian, of Denmark, had accorded to the inhabitants the right of voting by manhood suffrage, niggers and all, for or against, and also of declaring their allegiance to the republie or with the crown; but the special correspondence from St. Thomas already published n the HERALD induced the conviction that the colonial citizens thus complimented would not impede the royal wish in any respect.

We are, therefore, somewhat surprised to learn by the Atlantic cable that the bargain has not been ratified even yet, and that the whole subject is under debate in the Danish Rigsdag. the members of the legislature in Copenhagen having a good deal to say with respect to it, just as have our Senators. These learned northerns appear to take the matter very coolly and in a spirit of true Scandinavian phlegm, for our cable telegram informs us that the debate has been adjourned without saying

when it will be resumed. There is thus evidently a hitch somewhere in the matter of our West India real estate dealings. Secretary Seward must look out for the cause. What can it be? Has the Prince of Wales had sufficient interest with his royal father in-law to induce him to repent of affording us such a grand naval hold in the Spanish Main? Perhaps the Schleswig-Holstein question is likely to be amicably adjusted with North Germany, and that Denmark will not require our gold for purposes of negotiation, defence or war. King Christian may have heard that we want the gold badly ourselves just at present, and it may be he hesitates to deplete the treasury of a friendly Power : or the members of the Rigsdag may have learned that the property has been shaken almost to pieces by earthquakes and a great portion of t washed away by inundations since the bargain was made, and, as a matter of legislative conscience, may hesitate to take our cashspecie, too, at that-when they cannot give full value in return.

The Rigsdag had better be cautious, however, and finish the matter fair and square; for if they attempt anything mean or trickywhich we do not expect-they will be necessitated to read volumes of correspondence from Mr. Seward; and their riends in London, Lord Stanley particuharly, can inform them as to the effect of that sort of labor. Should the learned Secretary be compelled to write concerning the Danish West India bargain, the despatches will be accompanied with maps and explanatory notes and scientific disquisitions on the natural phenomena of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, submarine upheavings and the currents and course of hurricanes and their effects-subjects which Mr. Seward has not treated officially hitherto. The official documents will also be in duplicate-in the English and Danish languages-and the members of the Rigadag must, of course, compare the respective texts. Of such probable consequences the Rigsdag is now duly warned, and its members had better govern themselves accordingly.

Mayor Hoffman and the Japanes Jumpers.

Mayor Hoffman, having been elected by a majority of sixty-three thousand votes, evidently considers that he ought to exercise the power and privileges of an emperor. Augustus threw the mantle of his imperial protection over Horace. He had his Macanas always at hand to dole out his patronage to deserving poets and other people who contributed to the amusement and enlightenment of the Roman public. It is in the same spirit, evidently, that Hoffman imperator extends his patronage to everything that comes along in the way of public amusements. He considers that a part of his newly assumed duties is to superintend everything in this line, and patronize the fine arts as they are represented by Black Crooks, White Fawns and Japanese Jugglers. He, no doubt, regards this as one of the missions which, as Mayor of the city, he inherits from the old Dongan and Montgomerie charters. And why not? What better occupation can the Mayor devote himself to in this remarkable ers of taxation than the business of the theatres which return so handsome a revenue on the tax list? The "Black Crook" alone realized a quarter of a million, and paid, of course, its legitimate proportion upon that sum in the shape of tax. Mayor Hoffman has some experience in this business, for he has increased the taxes of the city four millions during his late term of office. Perhaps he has, in so doing, fulfilled the wishes of the sixty-three thousand majority that re-elected him. However, if he is going to add to his other duties that of inspector of acroba's and other performers, the Corporation ought to give him a separate salary for acting in that capacity, and in consideration therefor the Mayor should go further. For instance, while the managers of Niblo's Garden have consigned the "Black Crook" to oblivion they have a "White Fawn" to put in its place, with new dances and new costumes. It will be necessary for Mayor Hoffman to inspect all these dancing girls, look into their steps and pirouettes, carefully investigate the measure of the dresses, their petticoats, bodices and other paraphernalia which go to make up ballet girls. If he does not do this as inspector of amusements and amusement makers under the old charters, with a newly added salary, he will clearly be neglecting his duty, and all the theatres, concert saloons and opera houses will become jealous of the Japanese jumpers to whom the Mayor did such especial honor as to minutely examine their qualities to twist themselves into all sorts of shapes, eat fire, swallow knives and accomplish other impossibilities,

besides accepting from their hands the distinguished present of a sword.

We think, upon the whole, that the duty of the Mayor upon this subject is very clear, and if he consults the interests of the heavily taxed sixty-three thousand voters who elected him he will not overlook the great moral responsibility involved in the office of inspector of

Hon. Demas Barnes on the National Fi-

We published yesterday a pretty full report of a speech on Saturday in the House of Representatives by Mr. Demas Barnes, one of the Brooklyn members. By recurring to this speech our readers will find that Mr. Barnes brought forward an interesting variety of important facts and statistics to illustrate his three main points-the amount of our currency, the relations of the national banks to specie payments and the best way to overcome existing obstacles to that end. The resolutions with which he concluded may not be sufficiently broad and definite, but his speech evinces throughout no less familiarity with the general business and the financial condition and necessities of the country than the orator has, of course, with patent medicines. His colleagues might well profit by his example and apply themselves to a thorough study of the all-absorbing question of the day-the question of the national finances

THE SKATING CARNIVAL.

Despite the biting, nipping, tingling character of yes-terday, hours that made wild and vigorous life pant in the veins of every pedestrian, one portion of New York assembled upon the lakes of the Park to participate in the wild frolic of skating. Before the A. M. there bad gathered from the four sections of the women and children, and as the day were on fully twenty thousand had enjoyed the pleasures of the ex there were estimated to be ten thousand visitors than stood long and anxiously gazing at the exciting, eachasting spectacle. Some have imagined taking "is no new thing to them," and smile incredulously when it is asserted that "Now York will do mere of that work in one day than some cities will in a week." But all doubts, all incredulity would have vanished had these skeptices seen the great moving panorama that yeaterday lay beneath the feet of spectators. The l'ark was sawnes—wide awake and mad with excitement. In the whiring mass of the devotees of the art of skatins new objects of interest appeared every moment. It was some time tere they could be separated so as to be viewed distinctly and let their peculiar features become impressed upon the mind. Fathers and mothers, with children in tow, came sweeping down the lakes in wild, hinarious mirth, when whizzing by such groups, like a small bird passing an eagle, were infantle specimens with potite skates, and light aimost as a leather, whose tiny runners seemed scarcely to touch the glib surface. By nervous old gentlemen, taking their first lessons in the aport, there would dart so swiftly as to hardly leave ro sm for observation a gay party of laughing girs; and then old and young of every imagnable proficiency in the art, in strange contrast with each other, were under one's eyes, and pow they were swept away like men on a chessboard, dashed by some angry hand in all directions. In the next instant, in ome newer and more gretesquely beautiful combination, the merry groups were there again. It seemed like a great kaleidoscope; in which bright cheeks, ringing laughter and gadsome hearts were forever bending in new forms. To participants in the sport there were moments when they fest that the magfor region of fairyland was surrounding them. Amusing collisions irrequently occurred in this wild froite. Every instant it was expected that some of the more adept and "heavier weights" would run down and animitate a light and graceful member of the throng. But no such catastrophe happened, although tumbles were frequent. Crowded as was the ice, none appeared to check skating "is no new thing to them," and smile incredu-lously when it is asserted that "New York will do more

NEW JERSEY. .

Newark.
Pouce Recond.—The police of Newark made sixtyarrests during the week just closed of which a large number were for drunkenness and breach. INSANITY. — John Oppier, a man of twenty-five years,

residing in Beacon street, was arrested yesterday in state of insanity. He was subsequently tal taken to the simshouse in an exhausted condition, his irante enters to escape from the officers having weakened him greatly. An in-ane man named Slater yesterday morning took pessession of the pulpit of one of the Central Methodist churches and proceeded to deliver a discourse to the congregation. He was arrested and locked up.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT. -The annual report of the Chief of the Fire Department shows that during the past year the losses by fire reached the sum of \$109,844, upon which there was an insurance of \$89,964.

THE LATE ACCIDENT .- Mr. O'Conner, the gentleman who was shot in the cheek on New Year's night, grew rapidly worse yesterday, and it is feared cannot survive. He sent for Judge Mills last evening to visit him in order that his anto-mortem deposition might be taken.

Mission Day.—Mission Day was generally observed in the Methodist churches yesterday. Several clergymen

from abroad were present in the city and oillciated by request. The exercises were all of a mission character. THE SUNDAY LAW .- On Sunday night, the 5th inst. the police were instructed to notify all saloon keeper that it was contrary to the law to keep their places open on Sunday. These instructions were followed out, and it was presumed that the Mayor had given orders for the enforcement of the law. Whether such orders have been given is a matter of doubt, as last evening the Mayor positively and peremptorily declined to answer any question in regard to the matter. As no arrests have been made for violations of the law it is fair to presume that no orders have been given.

FUNERAL OF COLONEL HENRY,—The funeral of Colonel Henry, a lieutenant of the police force, took place yes terday afternoon. The services were held in the Park Presbyterian church, which was crowded to excess. The coffin was enclosed in heavy black cloth, with silver handles. After the solemn services had been concuded, the remains were conveyed to Fairmont Cometer, where they were interred with military honors. The funeral coriege was composed of the police force, the Veteran regiment, in tail uniform; the officers of the First and second regiments, New Jerzey Rille Corpa, the Newark Post of the Grand Army of the Republic and the relatives and friends of the queensed. The police wore the usual badge of mourning on the left arm. The guard of honor consisted of eight members of the police force and eight of the veterans. The police station was yesterday draped in mourning, with a photograph of the deceased surrounded by the embiens of mourning. Resolutions expassive of regret at the death of their late comrade have been adopted by the Veteran regiment, the officers of the Effe corps and the Newark Post, G. A. R. ver handles. After the solemn services had been con

CROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

PETITION AGAINST THE MODIFICATION OR REPEAL OF THE Exciss Law .- A petition to Governor Fentes and the Legislature against the repeal or modification of the Excise law was introduced in the Warren street Miss sabbath school yesterday afternoon and signed by all teachers, officers and sciolars connected with the school, is to be forwarded to Aibany mainediately.

VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW. - A liquior dealer named Martin Shea, keeping a store corner of Columbia and Summit streets, was arrested by officer Oawald, of the Forsy-inited precinct, about one o'clock on Sunnay morning, charged with violation of the Fixoise law by allowing his store to remain open after mininght.

FATAL CAR CASUALTY .-- An aged woman named Catharine Languer was run over by a Graham avenue Catherine Lazzner was run over by a Graham avenue car, between eight and nine o'rlock yesterday morning at the coraer of Graham aven.'s and l'owers street. E. Ir, and instantly killed. Mrs. Lanzoer resided at 25 Meeker avenue; she was a native of Germany, sixty-six years of age, and leaves a family. The body of the unfortante woman, terriby mangled, was removed to the Siagz street station house, and her rolatives notified of her sad fate. The driver of the car, Alexander Wright, surrendered himself iv, the police and was locked up to await a Judicial investigation.

TEMPERANCE METTING AT THE PARK THEATRE - Another neeting under the auspices of the Kings County Centra Temperance Association was held last night at the Park theatre. Dr. Bennet presided and introduced the Rev. W. C. Van Meter, who was present with twelve fittle girls. They sang several temperance songs, after which Captain D. Maxwell made a temperance address.